

The German Unemployment since the Hartz Reforms: Permanent or Transitory Fall?

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Abstract

The Hartz reforms were designed to make the German labor market more flexible in order to reverse the increasing trend of unemployment. This paper employs unobserved components models in order to distinguish permanent from transitory movements in the German unemployment rate. Our results show that the permanent component of the German unemployment was reduced in the range of 1.1 and 2.6 percentage points after the Hartz reforms.

J.E.L: C32, E32

Keywords: business cycle, unobserved components, Hartz reforms

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1 Introduction

After having peaked at 11.4 % in 2005, the German unemployment rate recorded a sharp trend reversal and declined steadily until reaching 5.5 % at the end of 2013. This labor market performance has received considerable attention, especially during the Great Recession where unemployment slightly increased (Burda and Hunt (2011)). One popular reason among economists is to give credit to the wide-ranging Hartz reforms implemented in 2003-2005. The reforms aimed to reverse the increasing trend of unemployment, particularly by getting long-term unemployed back to work. The four laws Hartz I-IV consist of a set of measures such as lowering benefits during unemployment, restructuring the federal labor agency or reducing the social security contributions on labor. Krebs and Scheffel (2013) show that Hartz reforms led to a substantial reduction in the trend component of unemployment. This paper attempts to know how much of this fall can be attributed to the trend component.

Unobserved components models allow to distinguish permanent (trend) from transitory (cyclical) movements in macroeconomic fluctuations. Traditional unobserved components models, employed by Clark (1987, 1989) or Harvey (1989), set to zero correlation between shocks to the trend and the cycle. Nevertheless, Morley et al (2003) (MNZ) show that the correlation could be identified and free estimated by specifying transitory component as an AR (2) process. Sinclair (2009) extends MNZ method to a multivariate analysis with real GDP and unemployment rate. This methodology suggests a substantial role for permanent movements unlike traditional models which imply a larger role for transitory movements. We estimate unobserved components models consisting of unemployment and real GDP following both Sinclair (2009) and a more conservative approach similar to Clark (1989). Moreover, Perron and Wada (2009) show that permanent movements become secondary in explaining overall fluctuations when allowing a structural break in the trend component. Therefore, our models include structural breaks in the trend component of unemployment and real GDP.

This paper assesses how much the reduction of the German unemployment rate can be attributed to a permanent component. To anticipate our findings, the permanent component of unemployment was reduced in the range of 1.1 and 2.6 percentage points after the implementation of the Hartz reforms, even in the most conservative estimate. Furthermore, the Great Recession accounts for a permanent loss on the German real GDP. The rest of the paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 describes unobserved components models employed in our empirical analysis. Section 3 presents and discusses the results while Section 4 concludes.

2 Model and data

In order to distinguish trend component from cycle component, we resort to a bivariate unobserved components representation. Building on Clark (1989) and Sinclair (2009), the model consists of unemployment rate and real GDP. Unemployment rate u_t is disentangled into permanent τ_{ut} and transitory components c_{ut} :

$$u_t = \tau_{ut} + c_{ut} \quad (1)$$

Berger (2011) argues that trend component of unemployment cannot be specified as a simple random walk for European countries. Following Berger, we represent the trend component of unemployment as a random walk with drift:

$$\tau_{ut} = \mu_{ut} + \tau_{ut-1} + \eta_{ut} \quad (2)$$

$$\mu_{ut} = \mu_{1u} + 1(t > T_u)d \quad (3)$$

where η_{ut} is the innovation of permanent component of unemployment. Berger finds for Euro area unemployment one break occurred in 1985Q1. Before the break, the drift term is estimated to be 0.125 implying an upward trend in unemployment over the first period. After the break, the drift is estimated to be close to zero. Thus, the permanent component of Euro area unemployment collapses to a simple random walk. In equation (3), drift equals μ_{1u} before the break date labelled by T_u and $\mu_{1u} + d$ (μ_{2u}) after. Based on univariate break tests¹, we find one break in 1983Q2. Real GDP y_t is also the sum of permanent τ_{yt} and transitory components c_{yt} :

$$y_t = \tau_{yt} + c_{yt} \quad (4)$$

Permanent component of real GDP is specified as a random walk with drift², where μ_{yt} is the average growth rate of real GDP and η_{yt} represents the innovation as:

$$\tau_{yt} = \mu_{yt} + \tau_{yt-1} + \eta_{yt} \quad (5)$$

$$\mu_{yt} = \mu_{1y} + 1(t > T_y)d \quad (6)$$

Following Perron and Wada (2009), equation (5) accounts for one structural break in the drift term. This specification aims to capture potential shift in the trend component of output. Average growth rate equals μ_{1y} before the break denoted T_y , $\mu_{1y} + d$ (μ_{2y}) after. Univariate break tests find a shift in 1991Q1 corresponding to the German reunification. Transitory component of unemployment and real GDP are modeled as an AR (2) process:

$$c_{ut} = \phi_{1u}c_{ut-1} + \phi_{2u}c_{ut-2} + \epsilon_{ut} \quad (7)$$

$$c_{yt} = \phi_{1y}c_{yt-1} + \phi_{2y}c_{yt-2} + \epsilon_{yt} \quad (8)$$

The shocks ($\eta_{yt}, \eta_{ut}, \epsilon_{yt}, \epsilon_{ut}$) are assumed to be normally distributed with mean zero. The variance-covariance matrix allows no restrictions on the correlations between any of the contemporaneous shocks. The variance-covariance matrix is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\eta_y}^2 & \sigma_{\eta_y\eta_u} & \sigma_{\eta_y\epsilon_y} & \sigma_{\eta_y\epsilon_u} \\ \sigma_{\eta_y\eta_u} & \sigma_{\eta_u}^2 & \sigma_{\eta_u\epsilon_y} & \sigma_{\eta_u\epsilon_u} \\ \sigma_{\eta_y\epsilon_y} & \sigma_{\eta_u\epsilon_y} & \sigma_{\epsilon_y}^2 & \sigma_{\epsilon_y\epsilon_u} \\ \sigma_{\eta_y\epsilon_u} & \sigma_{\eta_u\epsilon_u} & \sigma_{\epsilon_y\epsilon_u} & \sigma_{\epsilon_u}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

We confront this correlated unobserved components model to a more conservative approach which impose restrictions on the variance-covariance matrix, similar to Clark (1989) :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{\eta_y}^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\eta_u}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{\epsilon_y}^2 & \sigma_{\epsilon_y\epsilon_u} \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{\epsilon_u\epsilon_y} & \sigma_{\epsilon_u}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

¹ We use tests proposed by Bai and Perron (1998, 2003) and Andrews and Ploberger (1994).

² The Augmented Dickey-Fuller test with GLS detrending (ADF-GLS) cannot reject the null hypothesis of unit root for real GDP.

These restrictions assume that the off-diagonal elements of the matrix are set to zero. Okun (1962) shows that real GDP and unemployment are negatively related through their transitory movements. Thus, we only allow $\sigma_{\epsilon_y \epsilon_u}$ to be free estimated as transitory component of real GDP and unemployment are linked via Okun's law.

Equations (1)-(8) are cast into state-space form. The parameters of the model are estimated by using the Kalman Filter algorithm and maximum likelihood estimation.

Quarterly data are extracted from OECD.Stat and covering the period from 1970Q1 until 2013Q4. Unemployment corresponds with unemployment rate. Real GDP is defined in millions of dollars, volumes estimates, OECD reference year, annual levels and seasonally adjusted. Real GDP is expressed in logarithm and multiplied by 100.

3 Results

3.1 Parameters and components estimates

Table 1 reports the maximum likelihood estimates of our different specifications. The first column presents estimates of Model (1) which allows no restrictions on the variance-covariance matrix. Model (2) includes structural breaks³ in the drift term of unemployment rate and real GDP. A likelihood ratio test with a *p-value* of 0.002 rejects the null hypothesis of no structural breaks. Finally, Model (3) is a restricted model with zero-covariances between permanent and transitory shocks including structural breaks.

Figure 1 shows the estimated permanent component of unemployment rate based on Model (2). Movements in the unemployment rate appear to arise mainly from permanent shocks as the estimated permanent component is quite volatile. In particular, the standard deviation of the permanent innovation (0.566) is higher than the standard deviation of the first difference of the series (0.281) and slightly larger than the transitory innovation (0.547). The permanent and transitory innovations show negative correlation $\rho_{\eta_u \epsilon_u}$ with an estimate of -0.958. Allowing correlations between shocks to the trend and the cycle conduct to a significant part of permanent movements in the unemployment fluctuations.

The drift term μ_{1u} is found to be 0.158 % for Model (2) and 0.165 % for Model (3) on the pre-1983 sample. After the structural break, the drift term is estimated to be close to zero and not significant. We assume that this parameter is subject to one structural change rather than modeling the drift term as a random walk, implying that the permanent component of unemployment is I(1).

According to the bottom of Figure 1, Model (3) suggests that the increase of the German unemployment is explained by the permanent component until 1983. After the break, most of the movements arise mainly from transitory shocks although a decrease in the permanent component is observed since the mid-2000. Especially, the standard deviation of the transitory innovation (0.159) is larger than the standard deviation of the permanent innovation (0.148). Without surprise, the persistence of the transitory unemployment, as measured by the sum of the autoregressive parameters ϕ_{1u} and ϕ_{2u} , presents a high value relative to Model (2).

By multiplying the drift term μ_y of real GDP by four, it can be interpreted as the average annual growth rate of the permanent component. Based on Model (2), the drift term is estimated to be 0.655 before

³ Including structural breaks reduce the size of the permanent and transitory innovations for both unemployment rate and real GDP.

1991Q1 and 0.354 thereafter. Thus, the permanent component of real GDP has annually grown by 2.6 % on average before the structural break and 1.4 % after. These estimates are quite similar in Model (3). Both models agree on a fall of almost 50 % of average annual growth rate after the process of reunification.

Similar to unemployment, movements in the German real GDP are mainly driven by permanent shocks in Model (2). The permanent component of real GDP is highly variable as shown by Figure 2 and very close to the series itself. The standard deviation of the permanent innovation (1.213) is larger than the standard deviation of the transitory innovation (0.395) and the standard deviation of the first difference of the series (0.993). These findings suggest a minor role for transitory shocks. Conversely to common detrending methods, such as bandpass or Hodrick-Prescott filters, Model (2) cannot remove low frequency movements in real GDP series. Therefore, the transitory component of real GDP, presented in the Figure 3, looks like small in amplitude and noisy. In addition, the transitory component of real GDP appears to match poorly recessions⁴.

Another interesting fact is the variability of the permanent component of the German real GDP during recessions. The permanent component falls in accord with ECRI recessions, while the transitory component takes some positive values. Obviously, these facts cast serious doubts about the ability of Model (2) to generate business cycle. Both Models (1) and (2) found that the correlation $\rho_{\eta_y \epsilon_y}$ between the permanent and transitory components of real GDP is strongly negative: -0.823 in Model (2). This pattern is consistent with other studies that have examined correlation between trend and cycle using correlated unobserved components models [Morley et al (2003), Morley (2007), Sinclair (2009), Mitra and Sinclair (2012)].

Third column of Table 1 presents estimated parameters of Model (3). The results are striking: the parameters of the restricted model deviate strongly from Models (1) and (2). Fluctuations in real GDP are primarily due to transitory movements. The standard deviation of the permanent innovation (0.670) decreases of almost 50 % relative to Model (2) and becomes lower than the standard deviation of the first difference of real GDP. Consequently, the permanent component of real GDP acts more like a smooth trend. The transitory component, measured by the sum of the autoregressive parameters, becomes more persistent: 0.925 versus 0.623 in Model (2). Moreover, the declines in the transitory component match reasonably well with ECRI recessions, as shown by Figure 3. The restricted unobserved components approach implies a large and persistent cycle in agreement with business cycle.

3.2 Unemployment downward trend in Hartz reforms

Figure 4 shows the estimated permanent component of unemployment rate based on Model (2) and Model (3). The picture is limited to 1999 to investigate trend unemployment movements during implementation of the Hartz reforms and the Great Recession. From 2001 to 2005, the German unemployment rate rose from 7.8 % to 11.1 % and fall to 8.7 % in 2007 before the onset of the Great Recession. A striking feature is the slight increase of unemployment during the Great Recession and its ongoing decrease after the crisis. It is noteworthy to highlight that both models agree on a decrease of the permanent component of unemployment. We assess the fall in the permanent component from 2007 to 2013 as it corresponds to the onset of the Great Recession⁵ and the end of the 2005-2007 recovery⁶.

According to Model (3), the permanent unemployment was reduced by 1.1 percentage points ranging from 7.8 % in 2007 to 6.7 % in 2013. Considering Model (2), the permanent unemployment fell from almost 2.6 percentage points between 2007 and 2013. In addition, the Great Recession appears to have not any adverse effect on the permanent component on both Models although the unrestricted estimate provides some volatility during the Great Recession. The decrease of the trend components could be

⁴ Recessions are defined by the Economic Cycle Research Institute (ECRI).

⁵ Another reason for this choice is to compare the competing effects of Great Recession and labor market reforms on unemployment trend.

⁶ Conversely to 2005, permanent components and actual series are close in 2007.

easily attributed to lagged effects of the Hartz reforms. Although Models (2) and (3) differ strongly about the importance of permanent and transitory shocks, both models point out a steady fall in the permanent component of unemployment, even in the most conservative estimate, in the aftermath of the Hartz reforms⁷.

Figure 5 presents the permanent component of the German real GDP based on Model (2) and Model (3) between 1999 and 2013. During the Great Recession, Germany suffered a real GDP decline of almost 6.7 %, the most severe recession in the post-war era. Model (3) suggests that real GDP experienced a permanent loss of 4.1 %, we conclude that the major part of the recession was captured by the permanent component. Both Models point out a fall in the permanent component of real GDP during the Great Recession conversely to the 2001-2003 recession.

4 Conclusion

In this paper, we focus on identifying the importance of permanent versus transitory movements in the German unemployment since the implementation of the Hartz reforms. The reforms aimed to make the German labor market more flexible in order to reverse the increasing trend of unemployment. Using quarterly data from 1970 to 2013, we estimate unobserved components models consisting of unemployment and real GDP. Considering different specifications, our results show that unemployment trend was reduced in the range of 1.1 and 2.6 percentage points since the implementation of the Hartz reforms, although the importance of permanent shocks depends on the estimates. In addition, the results suggest that Great Recession accounts for a permanent loss on the German real GDP.

⁷ We would like to thank our anonymous referee for suggesting this comment.

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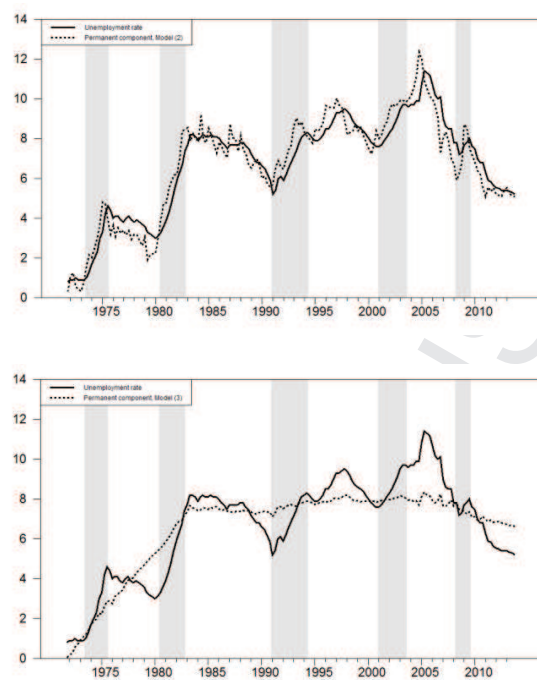
Table 1 : Parameter estimates

standard errors are in parentheses

		Model (1) Correlations No breaks	Model (2) Correlations Breaks	Model (3) No correlations Breaks
Log-likelihood		-204.678	-196.629	-199.989
Real GDP				
Standard deviation of Permanent Shocks	σ_{η_y}	1.408 (0.231)	1.213 (0.146)	0.670 (0.049)
Standard deviation of Transitory Shocks	σ_{ϵ_y}	0.682 (0.436)	0.395 (0.424)	0.644 (0.036)
AR (1)	ϕ_{1y}	1.029 (0.184)	1.005 (0.197)	1.099 (0.036)
AR (2)	ϕ_{2y}	-0.329 (0.161)	-0.382 (0.136)	-0.174 (0.020)
Drift 1970-1990	μ_{1y}	0.528 (0.074)	0.655 (0.113)	0.606 (0.082)
Drift 1991-2013	μ_{2y}	0.528 (0.074)	0.354 (0.109)	0.334 (0.074)
Unemployment rate				
Standard deviation of Permanent Shocks	σ_{η_u}	0.660 (0.147)	0.566 (0.101)	0.148 (0.005)
Standard deviation of Transitory Shocks	σ_{ϵ_u}	0.654 (0.319)	0.547 (0.228)	0.159 (0.003)
AR (1)	ϕ_{1u}	0.785 (0.068)	0.751 (0.070)	1.645 (0.014)
AR (2)	ϕ_{2u}	-0.023 (0.038)	-0.029 (0.045)	-0.670 (0.011)
Drift 1970-1983	μ_{1u}		0.158 (0.074)	0.165 (0.055)
Drift 1994-2013	μ_{2u}		-0.025 (0.052)	-0.008 (0.018)
Correlations				
Permanent GDP/Transitory GDP	$\sigma_{\eta_y \epsilon_y}$	-0.844 (0.090)	-0.823 (0.304)	
Permanent unemployment/Transitory unemployment	$\sigma_{\eta_u \epsilon_u}$	-0.971 (0.062)	-0.958 (0.058)	
Permanent GDP/Permanent unemployment	$\sigma_{\eta_y \eta_u}$	-0.636 (0.108)	-0.713 (0.089)	
Transitory GDP/Transitory unemployment	$\sigma_{\epsilon_y \epsilon_u}$	-0.222 (0.257)	-0.267 (0.374)	-0.985 (0.001)
Permanent GDP/Transitory unemployment	$\sigma_{\eta_y \epsilon_u}$	0.519 (0.238)	0.559 (0.231)	
Permanent unemployment/Transitory	$\sigma_{\eta_u \epsilon_y}$	0.227 (0.265)	0.302 (0.419)	

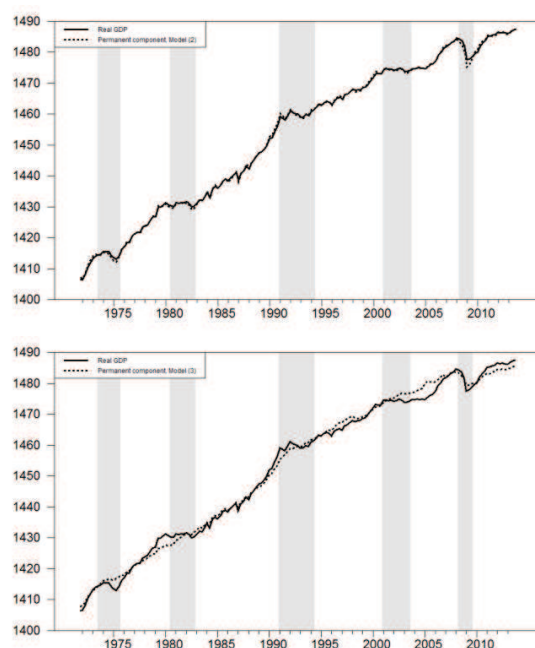
GDP

Figure 1: Unemployment rate and permanent component



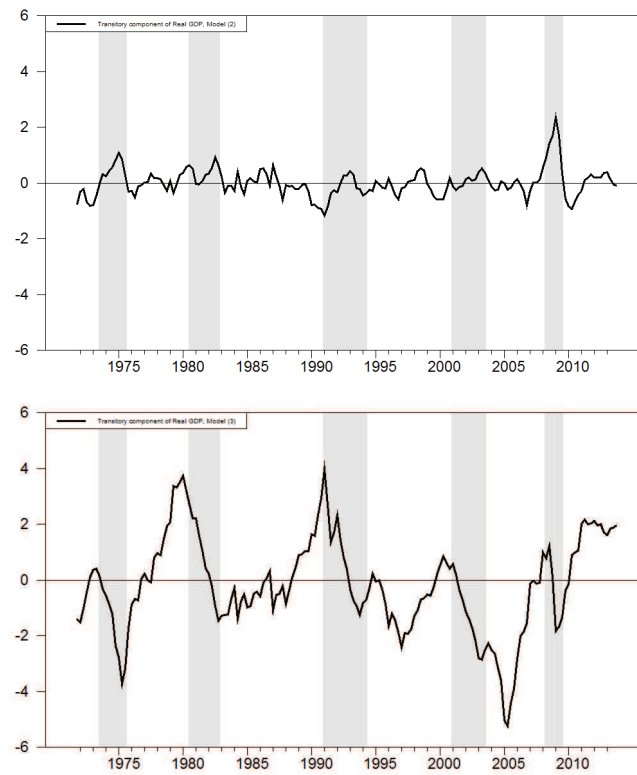
Shaded areas are recessions defined by ECRI. Top: Model (2) with correlations and breaks.
Bottom: Model (3) with no correlations and breaks.

Figure 2: Real GDP and permanent component



Shaded areas are recessions defined by ECRI. Top: Model (2) with correlations and breaks.
Bottom: Model (3) with no correlations and breaks.

Figure 3: Real GDP and transitory component



Shaded areas are recessions defined by ECRI. Top: Model (2) with correlations and breaks.
Bottom: Model (3) with no correlations and breaks.

Figure 4: Permanent components of unemployment rate (1999-2013)

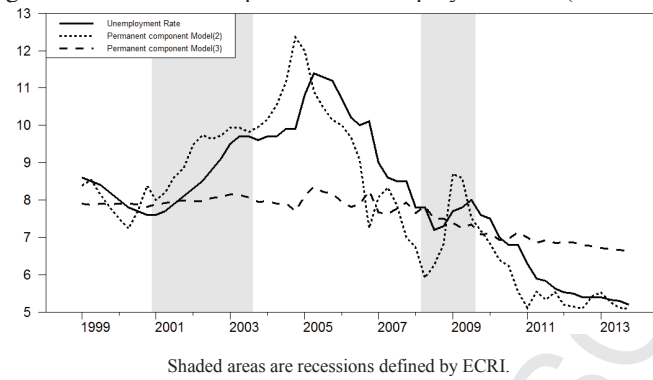


Figure 5: Permanent components of real GDP (1999-2013)

